

HOM

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden's Fables.*
At *home* the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*
They who pass through a foreign country, towards their
native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures
of the place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. The place of constant residence.
Hindia, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and how to Charles restor'd. *Prior.*
4. United to a substantive, it signifies domestic.
Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value
than the importation of foreign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
HOME. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.
One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering
substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to
be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great
weight. *Locke.*
2. To one's own country.
3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.
He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine,
that will come *home* to himself. *L'Estrange.*
This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest. *Add.*
These considerations, proposed in general terms, I am sure,
madam, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to
your own concern. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.
Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to show
them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney, b. ii.*
In full motion.

With his prepared sword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
A loyal fir
To him thou follow'st: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Her cause and yours
I'll perfect him withal; and he shall bring you
Before the duke, and to the head of Angelo
Accuse him *home* and *home*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom
drive business *home* to the full period; but content themselves
with a mediocrity of success. *Bacon.*
That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the
objection clearly. *Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Albion.*
He makes choice of some piece of morality; and in order
to press this *home*, he makes less use of the force of reasoning.
Pope's View of Epic Poems.
I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who
speak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury's Sermon, Preface.*
5. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.
Poison may be false;
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure. *Dryden.*
I am forry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays him-
self to open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must
either do nothing, or expose his weakness. *Stillington.*

HOMEBORN. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]
1. Native; natural.
Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsic harm. *Donne.*
2. Domestic; not foreign.
Numerous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*
HOMEBRED. *adj.* [*home* and *bred*.]
1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him
early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lulls,
or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to
him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.
Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden's Juvén.*
3. Domestic; not foreign.
But if of danger, which hereby thou dwell,
And *homebred* evil, yet desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Fairy Queen, cant. i.*

This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*
HOMEFELT. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.
Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard 'till now. *Milton.*

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease. *Pope.*
HOMELY. *adv.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.
HOMELINESS. *n. f.* [from *homely*.] Plainness; rudeness;
coarseness.

HOM

Homer has opened a great field of railery to men of more
delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of
his sentiments. *Addison's Spectator.*

HOMELY. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain; homely; not fine;
not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude.
Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without
loathsomeness. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise
A spring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wife
The *homely* shepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenser.*
Like rich hangings in an *homely* house,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Be plain, good son, and *homely* in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift. *Shakespeare.*
Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakespeare.*
Our stomachs will make what's *homely* favour. *Shakespeare.*
It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton.*

It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but
loves a looking-glass.
Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden's Ex. b. vii.*
Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloë in the *homely* strains. *Swift.*
Homely persons, the more they endeavour to adorn them-
selves, the more they expose the defects they want to hide. *Clar.*
HOMELY. *adv.* Plainly; coarsely; rudely.
Thus like the god his father, *homely* dress,
He strides into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden's Ex.*

HOMELYN. *n. f.* A kind of fish.
HOMEMADE. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home; not
manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native products, and *homemade* com-
modities, makes them yield less to the first seller. *Locke.*
HOMER. *n. f.* A measure of about three pints.
An *homer* of barley-iced shall be valued at fifty shillings of
silver. *Lev. xxvii. 16.*

HOMESPUN. *adj.* [*home* and *spun*.]
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manu-
facturers.

Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinners, ead'd with colberteen. *Swift.*
2. Not made in foreign countries.
He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain,
but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *home-*
spun ware. *Addison.*

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.
They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long sleeve-
less coats of *homespun* cotton. *Sandys's Travels.*

We lay, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two
birds with one stone; pleaded the emperor, by giving him the
resemblance of his ancestors, and gave him such a resemblance
as was not scandalous in that age. *Dryden's Juvén. Dedicat.*

Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakespeare to the lost Scylla yield. *Addison.*
HOMESPU'N. *n. f.* A coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustic
man.

What hempen *homespuns* have we swagging here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakespeare.*
HOMESTALL. *n. f.* [from *stall* and *stall*, Saxon.] The place of
HOMESTEAD. } the house.
Both house and *homestead* into seas are born,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn. *Dryden.*
HOMEWARD. } *adv.* [from *home* and *ward*, Saxon.] Towards
HOMEWARDS. } home; towards the native place; towards
the place of residence.

Then Urania *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; so
I shall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*
Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! *Milton.*
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures born,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden's Ex.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence. *Dryden.*
HOMICIDE. *n. f.* [*homicide*, French; *homicidium*, Latin.]

1. Murder; manquelling.
The apostles command to abstain from blood: confine this
according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide*
only is forbidden; but confine it in reference to the law of the
Jews, about which the question was, and it shall easily appear
to have a clean other sense, and a truer, when we expound it
of eating, and not of shedding blood. *Hooker, b. iv.*
2. Destruction.

HON

2. Destruction. In the following lines it is not proper.
What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a man-slayer.
Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleep,
To undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.
—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conqu'ring arms, with corps to strew the field. *Dryden.*

HOMICIDAL. *adj.* [from *homicide*.] Murderous; bloody.
The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage, the king opprest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HOMILETICAL. *adj.* [*homiletikos*, Gr.] Social; conversible.
His life was holy, and when he had leisure for retirements,
severe: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not those
lazy fullen ones of the cloyster. *Atterbury.*

HOMILY. *n. f.* [*homilia*, French; *homilia*, Lat.] A discourse read to
a congregation.
Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times;
a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the
causal, as now the necessary defect of sermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pa-
rishioners withal, and never cried have patience, good people.
Shakespeare's As you like it.

If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall
discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was
constantly the business of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

HOMOGENEAL. *adj.* [*homogene*, Fr. *homogène*.] Having
HOMOGENEOUS. } the same nature or principles; suitable
to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congrega-
tion of *homogeneous* parts. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*
Ice is a familiar body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whole
material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable
from any other: gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so
of the rest. *Woodward's Natural History.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple,
homogeneous, and similar; and that whose rays are some more
refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and
dissimilar. *Newton's Opt.*

HOMOGENEALNESS. } *n. f.* [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneous*.]
HOMOGENEITY. } Participation of the same principles or
HOMOGENEOUSNESS. } nature; similitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and simi-
larity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is im-
possible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the fe-
rmented liquors. *Chene's Phil. Prin.*

HOMOGENY. *n. f.* [*homogenia*, Gr.] Joint nature.
By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve
the confidence of the body, their government is dissolved, and
every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*

HOMOLOGOUS. *adj.* [*homologus*, Fr. *homologue*.] Having the
same manner or proportions.

HOMONYMOUS. *adj.* [*homonymie*, Fr. *homonymie*.] Denomi-
nating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous,
so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are
called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such
ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equivo-
cation. *Watts's Logic.*

HOMONYMY. *n. f.* [*homonymie*, French; *homonymie*, Lat.] Equivo-
cation; ambiguity.

HOMOTONOUS. *adj.* [*homotónos*, Gr.] Equable: said of such dis-
tempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declen-
sion. *Quincy.*

HONE. *n. f.* [This word *M. Casaubon* derives from *axon*; *Ju-*
nius from *haguer*, Welsh; *Saxons*, who is always rational,
from *hænan*, Saxon, a stone; *hænan*, to stone.] A whetstone
for a razor.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away *grace*. *Tusser's Husband.*
To *HONE*. *v. n.* [from *hone*, Saxon.] To pine; to long for any
thing.

HONEST. *adj.* [*honestus*, French; *honestus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; true; sincere.
What art thou?

—A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Sh.*
The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an
honest and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of
things. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Chaste.
Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too. *Shakespeare.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.
4. It is sometimes used criminally for dishonest; base.
I'll devote some *honest* flanders

To stain my cousin with: one doth not know
How much an ill word doth importun liking. *Shakespeare.*

HONESTLY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]
1. Uprightly; justly.
It doth make me tremble,

HON

There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*
For some time past all endeavours or proposals from private
persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and
innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's
face. *Swift.*

2. With chastity; modestly.
HONESTY. *n. f.* [*honesteté*, French; *honestas*, Latin.] Justice;
truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.
—Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dower. *Shakespeare.*

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and
their promise before their passions or their interest, and is pro-
perly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the
name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Ro-
mans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well
as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities
which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*

HONESTY. *adv.* [from *honest*.]
1. Covered with honesty.
The bee with *honest* thigh,

2. Sweet; luscious. When he speaks,
The air, a chartered libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honest* sentences. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton's Agonistes.*

HONEY. *n. f.* [*huni*, Saxon; *honig*, Dutch; *honey*, *honig*,
German.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish
colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming
viscous on fermentation, inflammable, liquefiable by a gentle
heat, and of a fragrant smell. We have three kinds of honey:
the first and finest is virgin honey, not very firm, and of a
fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, ob-
tained by draining from the combs without pressing. The
second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured
from the combs by pressure: and the worst is the common
yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs over the fire,
and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain
glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice,
which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up,
swallows it, flies away with it to the hive, and discharges
again from the stomach through the mouth into some of the
cells of the comb. The honey thus taken up into the body of
the bee, and deposited again into the cells of the comb, is
destined for the food of the young offspring; but in hard
seasons the bees are sometimes reduced to the necessity of feeding
on it themselves, and die of hunger after they have eat it all
up. Honey, taken out of the new combs early in the Sum-
mer, is vastly preferable to that taken from the same hive in
Autumn. Honey is an excellent pectoral, is detergent, aper-
ient, and diuretic. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

The like contention is found among the Greeks, touching
his education and first fostering: some affirm, that he was fed
by *honey* bees. *Raisin's History of the World.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of
its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and
was not so luscious as ours. *Bacon's Natural History.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about
him, as thick as wasps to a *honey* pot.

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable
kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sops, solvent of the
bile, balsamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable
spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by dis-
tillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbutnot.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.
The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language.

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shakespeare.*

3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. [*Mel*; *carum*, um.]
Honey, you shall be well cherd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote
In mine own comfort. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee: did it
not thou say, thou long'dst for a Christian slave? *Dryden.*
To *HONEY*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the natty sty. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*